

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

ARCHES' COURT, JUNE 25.

Baron Bunsen. The nature of the questions now to be considered must necessarily excite in the judge required to take cognizance of them the deepest anxiety to avail himself of all possible assistance to arrive at a just conclusion. For this reason I determined to postpone my decision as to the admissibility of these articles until the Judicial Committee had pronounced their judgment upon the appeal in the case of "Burder v. Heath."

There is much in common between that case and the present, that both are criminal proceedings against a clergyman of the Church of England for allegedly maintaining doctrine alleged to be contrary to ecclesiastical law. But there is this distinction: in Burder v. Heath the prosecution was based on the statute of the 13th of Elizabeth, cap. 12, the charge being that of having, in violation of that statute, promulgated doctrine contrary to that laid down in certain of the Articles of Religion. In the present case a breach of that statute is not assigned; but the promulgation of doctrines contrary to the Articles of Religion and in derogation of the Book of Common Prayer is charged. How far this distinction may be important to the parties to the case, I leave to the judgment of the Judicial Committee. The objections offered to the admissibility of these pleadings may be described as of a threefold character. First, it is said that divers opinions are imputed to Dr. Williams which he has not maintained; secondly, that the opinions imputed to him have been submitted to a text not warranted by ecclesiastical law—viz., extracts from the Bible; thirdly, that the opinions which the Articles may show Dr. Williams to have maintained are not opinions forbidden to a clergyman to hold and publish. Now, the case of "Burder v. Heath" has determined what are the conditions to be enforced with regard to the framing of the Articles. In this respect I think it makes no difference that that case was a prosecution under the statute of Elizabeth, while this is under the general ecclesiastical law. Both cases are criminal proceedings, and both alike require precision and distinctness in pleading. The condition enforced in "Burder v. Heath" was, that the articles should specify, on the one hand, the opinions which the clerk has allegedly maintained; on the other, the doctrines of the Church which the opinions are alleged to contravene, and the particular Articles or portions of the Formularies which contain these doctrines. It will be my duty to follow these directions in the present case. First, then, as to whether opinions have been imputed to Dr. Williams which he has not maintained. It is necessary that the pleadings should clearly set forth the opinions which Dr. Williams has allegedly maintained, and which are alleged to be contrary to doctrines as by law established. But at the outset there is a difficulty arising from the nature of the composition itself. This Essay by Dr. Williams is not an original work, but a review by him of an original work by Baron Bunsen. Now, in the case of almost any review it would be equally incorrect to attribute all its contents exclusively to the author, or exclusively to the reviewer. At the same time, the two characters necessarily tend to pass, sometimes almost imperceptibly, the one into the other. The difficulty is to distinguish them; to assign to each writer what properly belongs to him. Which opinion belongs to Baron Bunsen? Which to Dr. Williams? Which to both? What does Dr. Williams merely quote as having been said by Baron Bunsen? What does he adopt as his own? These questions must clearly be answered before the Judicial Committee can determine what it is which Dr. Williams has allegedly maintained. This leads me to point out the obligations imposed upon a clergyman by his legal position in the case of his reviewing a work containing unorthodox opinions. It is the more necessary for me to do so, because this is, as I believe, the first case in which proceedings have been commenced against a clergyman on account of a review written by him. That a clergyman may review a work containing unorthodox opinions, if he expresses his disapprobation of them, or if he refutes them by argument, is really almost a self-evident proposition. Of course, such a review may be a public benefit. The opposite case of a clergyman reviewing a book which upholds unorthodox doctrines, and expressing direct approval of such doctrines, is a case I need not put. But I must approach closer to the present case. What if a reviewer, being a clergyman, after correctly stating wholly unorthodox opinions of his author, does not attempt to refute them, does not expressly either approve or condemn them, but declares his general approbation of the book containing them; if it may be general, the approbation of the whole may be so sweeping, as to include every thing not specially excepted. Under such circumstances, in order to arrive at a safe conclusion as to any particular part, the whole of the Essay, as far as it can at all apply, must be taken into consideration. I must go further: I must hold that it is not competent to the reviewer, when he either states or professes to give the substance of unsound doctrine from the work reviewed, to leave his own opinion in the dark. Were it otherwise, it would be possible for a clergyman, under colour of a review, to disseminate, even with the sanction of his name and professional opinions and arguments directly opposed to the doctrine (as by law established) of the Church. In fact, in that case a clergyman might with impunity republish even an infidel work. The first inquiry, therefore, is, has Dr. Williams clearly shown a general approbation of the opinions and doctrines contained in this review? Has he in effect generally adopted them as his own? The answer must depend upon a consideration of the whole review. After many perusals of the Essay, after carefully considering the arguments of his counsel, I think this review does prove a general but not indiscriminate approval of the opinions quoted from the work of Baron Bunsen—a general adoption, with particular exceptions; and I come to this conclusion the more readily because, with respect to a charge of this kind, Dr. Williams' counsel have declared that they espouse and defend them. If there be parts as to which the approval of Dr. Williams is still left in doubt, surely Dr. Williams himself is responsible for that difficulty; surely it was his duty to take

care that he did not so arrange his quotations and shape his observations as to leave it in doubt whether he, a clergyman of the Church of England, approved what may be found to be repugnant to his doctrines as by law established. The second objection is that quotations from the Epistles, Gospels, and Lessons have been improperly introduced against Dr. Williams. I think I shall best consider this objection, and at the same time mark out the course of my judgment, by stating what are the legal tests of doctrine in the Church of England. This statement is of the last importance, in order that the issue in this case should be clearly settled. What has the Court got to try? Theological error in its general sense, i.e., whether Dr. Williams is sound or unsound in his theological views; whether he has maintained doctrine inconsistent with the true doctrine of the Christian faith? Certainly not. The issue is, Has Dr. Williams promulgated doctrines at variance with the doctrines of the Church, as declared in the Articles and Formularies? To use the words of the judgment in the Gorham case:—"This Court has no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought in any particular to be the doctrine of the Church of England. Its duty extends only to the consideration of that which is by law established to be the doctrine of the Church of England, upon the true and legal construction of her Articles and formularies." The Articles of Religion are enforced by the 13th of Elizabeth, cap. 12. The Liturgy is made a standard by the 1st of Elizabeth, cap. 2, and also by the Act of Uniformity. By the Act of Uniformity, 13th and 14th of Charles II., cap. 4, section 5, it is prescribed that every beneficed person shall, within a certain time after taking possession, openly and publicly before the congregation assembled declare his unfeigned assent and consent to the use of all things in the Book of Common Prayer contained and prescribed. Conformity to both the Liturgy and Articles is also imposed by the 36th Canon. The Canons are binding on the clergy. The Homilies are also a standard of doctrine, by virtue of the 55th Article of Religion. The authoritative definition, given by the Judicial Committee, of the duties of the Court, clears the present case of various considerations that have been brought to my notice in the course of the argument. It has been said that this volume has been censured by the whole Episcopal Bench. Be it so. I cannot accede to the argument, that the mind of the Court should be influenced by that circumstance. Individually, I should receive with the highest respect the opinion of the right rev. prelates; as a Judge, I can be guided by nothing but judicial authority. This is not a Court of Divinity, but a Court of Ecclesiastical Law. Secondly, with regard to the opinions of theologians upon the matters in question. There is an abundance of sermons, lectures, and other works of very eminent divines of the Church of England. It may perhaps surprise some when I declare my opinion that, as a Judge of the Archepiscopal Court, cannot take for my guide the authority of even the most learned and orthodox divines of our Church. But so it is; it follows as a consequence of the duty of the Court as defined in the Gorham judgment. The Court has to ascertain the true construction of the Articles of Religion and the formularies, and that according to strict legal principles. Great divines, on the other hand, who have maintained and illustrated the leading doctrines of the Church, have had open to them not the Holy Bible only, but the whole history of the world, all that constitutes science and knowledge. Their materials are different, their mode of reasoning different, the evidence of a distinct mind, and I think I may say not adapted to the just decision of a legal question. Accordingly—subject to what I shall presently state as to the admissibility of precedents in certain special circumstances—I shall neither form my opinion upon the authority of any of the eminent divines whose works have been brought to the attention of the Court, nor quote any passages from their writings which might support my conclusions, or attempt to grapple with the various citations here and there which might appear to conflict with them. I should very deeply lament if the opinion I have formed militated against those which, though they may not have received legal confirmation, yet have acquired the approbation and adherence of the great body of the divines of the Church of England; yet so assured do I feel that the course I have marked out for myself is dictated by law, that I would adhere to it at the risk of a difference from authority however much to be revered. The Articles of Religion, the formularies, and the canons, interpreted according to legal construction, are binding upon the clergy. It has, indeed, been said that this obligation is not to be taken as a matter of private judgment, and that reformation was founded upon that right. With this position I need not concern myself. This, however, is most certain, that the statute of Elizabeth rests upon the assumption that the truth of the Articles was so proved that it could not be shaken. But, at all events, what the law takes notice of in a clergyman is not the opinions which he holds in private, but the opinions which he avowedly maintains and promulgates. I take it to be the undoubted law of England that, except on the occasions where examination of clerics by superior authority is specifically directed by law, a person in orders may hold what opinions he pleases, provided they are kept within his own breast. What opinions it is compatible with his profession to profess to entertain is a matter to be settled by the law of conscience, not by the law. There is no inquisitorial power in the present case, however, no such question arises. For it is to be assumed—for the purposes of the statement only—that this review was published by Dr. Williams. Again, it is said this authoritative imposition of doctrine would deny to clergyman participation in modern discoveries of science or history. A difficulty thus arises. On the one hand it seems not reasonable to suppose that it was intended to shut out all inquiry, and abnegate all future discoveries, however important. On the other, the Act of the Legislature proceeded on this basis, that for the purposes intended, that nothing in that respect remained to be discovered. Accordingly the Articles were framed, and all clergyman forbidden under severe penalties to impugn them. But, to remove all doubt, I will put the case in a strong point of view. I will presume a discovery to be made of great importance, and prove to the satisfaction of very many scholars and divines, and that such discovery militates against some of the Articles. What is the duty of a clergyman? What of the Court. Is the clergyman at liberty to use such discoveries as he has discovered to maintain what is repugnant to the Articles? I apprehend, certainly not. Is the Court to discuss whether the discovery be a real or true discovery, to define its effect and operation? The Court can do no such thing; it has to administer the law. The duty of the Court is to shut its ears to all such discoveries. It is bound by law so to do. The law must be obeyed, even in what may be termed most extraordinary circumstances. The Court of Queens'

Bench proclaimed and adhered to that principle in the case of "Ashford v. Thornton" (1 B. & Ald. 460), where wager of battle was demanded. Assuming the possibility of such discoveries as I have supposed, the consequences may arise that discussions by the clergy leading to truth may be excluded; but if such should indeed be the case, and if it should be deemed to need redress, recourse must be had to the highest authorities, viz., the Legislature, which established the Articles and Book of Common Prayer. Much has also been said for Dr. Williams to the effect that the doctrine of the Church as by law established leaves what have been termed "open questions," and also pays regard to precedents of theological opinions. Each of these matters has been determined by the judgment in the Gorham case. The declaration by their Lordships in that case, that all theological doctrines not determined by the Articles or Liturgy are open questions, is, I think, a just exposition of the law. It is, indeed, a question of deep importance whether or not there may be offences against the doctrines of the Church of England, which cannot be included within the Articles and formularies. But if there be, I am told by the superior Court that it is not for me to decide such questions. At the same time, I think it is true that, though nowhere distinctly expressed, the Articles were framed upon certain assumptions of fact and belief, in which it was then taken for granted that all Christians agreed. It is possible that in a book like the *Essays and Reviews* there may be much that, in the private opinion of the Court, excites deep regret and is deserving of censure, and yet that the law of the Church may not reach it. My inquiry must be confined to that which is contained in the Articles and formularies. Then, with regard to precedents, the judgment of the Gorham case furnishes a useful guide to a just decision. In the first place, then, appeal to precedents, or to the opinions declared by eminent theologians, is permissible only by way of self-defence to the person accused. Such opinions—to use the words of the Judicial Committee—are not to be relied upon as "evidence of the doctrine of the Church of England," but as evidence only that liberty of opinion on the subject to which the relation has been without censure exercised by the members of the Church of England. To this end they ought to be received irrespective of their theological soundness or unsoundness. When an individual accused seeks to shelter himself under the authority of others, he must be shown not that strong opinions have been promulgated, but that these opinions have reference to the same subject matter which is under consideration. For the same reason, even where there is no question as to the identity of the subject matter, yet in weighing opinions which are cited as precedents, the Court must be guided by the opinions as actually expressed at the time, and not by consequences which have since been deduced, or may now seem deducible from them. In all cases of doctrine the Court will look first to the Articles, then to the Book of Common Prayer. The Articles are the primary matter for consideration because their special object was to prevent diversity of religious doctrines. The Liturgy was not framed with any such object, but for devotional purposes, or, to use the expression of the statute of Elizabeth, to establish an uniform order of Common Prayer, and of the administration of the sacraments, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. 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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 25.
Golden Spring, brig, 100 tons, Captain Ross, from Maryborough 17th inst. Arrived 10 a.m.
Brilliant, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Stephens, from Rockhampton 15th inst. Arrived 11 a.m. in the afternoon. W. Wright, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 25.
Colubrine, for South Sea Islands, Captain Ross, for Melbourne, 10 a.m.
Princess of Wales, for Brisbane, 10 a.m.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 26.
Marquis of Argyll, for the West, Captain Ross, for Melbourne, 10 a.m.
Dragon, for Melbourne, 10 a.m.

CLARENCE.—August 25.
Brierley Hill, ship, 250 tons, Captain Ross, from Melbourne, 10 a.m.
Princess of Wales, for Brisbane, 10 a.m.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 25.
Petrol, with 600 tons coal; Tiana, from Melbourne, 10 a.m.
Elizabeth, with 2400 bushels maize; Tiana, from Melbourne, 10 a.m.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 25.
Albion, H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle, 10 a.m.
Belmont, H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle, 10 a.m.

IMPORTS.—August 25.
Golden Spring, from Maryborough, 80,000 feet timber, W. Wright.
Brilliant, from Rockhampton, 11 cases tallow, 4 bales wool, 70 bales, W. H. Davis.

EXPORTS.—August 25.
Wonga Wonga (s), for Melbourne, 10 a.m.
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For Melbourne, by the Marquis of Argyll, this day, at noon.
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SYDNEY HEADS.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.
20 August, 1862. W. N. W. Light, and heavy. N. E. Moderate, and clear. S. E. Ditto, and heavy.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
SOUTHERN LINE.
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20 August, 1862. W. N. W. Light, and heavy. N. E. Moderate, and clear. S. E. Ditto, and heavy.

if it does not succeed, we shall get some valid and conclusive statistics as to the cost of working such a line and the amount of traffic that horses can carry over it. This will go far towards determining under what circumstances horse-power can be economically available as a substitute for the general trunk lines. Any one who will take a map of the colony, and mark out the intended routes of the trunk lines, will see that as these lines extend many lateral branches will be required to do justice to important districts that lie to the right and left of the main trunk. It is important to ascertain how this lateral traffic may be most economically conducted to the main line; and for that reason it is expedient that having now the opportunity of testing the capacity of horse-power on a branch of some ten or twelve miles long, we should give the experiment such a thorough trial as to extract from it all the information it can afford. The data obtainable from the working of the Pitt-street tramway are utterly unavailable as applied to the case of a branch line, as every one who is at all acquainted with the facts must be perfectly aware. Only those who speak in ignorance, or those who speak for the purpose of misleading, would represent the two cases as being at all parallel.

The Hawkesbury folks, while not altogether unthankful for a horse-power railway, have striven hard to turn it into a locomotive line. We cannot blame them. It is the nature of our political system for every constituency to scramble for what it can get. There would be less of this, however, if every district had to be responsible for the interest of the loan it begged for. To a small extent this principle has been already recognised by the Government. The interest on the Bellambi Harbour works has been placed on the telegraph extension to the same locality is under the same conditions, and there are down on the Estimates sums for other telegraph extensions, the expenditure of which will be contingent on the Government obtaining private guarantees against loss. In Tasmania the Government is adopting the principle with regard to railways. The district to be accommodated pledges itself to submit to a special local taxation to cover the interest on the loan if the undertaking should prove unremunerative. The principle is a sound one, but it is not applicable to our trunk lines. They are constructed for the benefit, not of the country through which they pass, but of the country to which they reach. Thus, for instance, between Picton and Berri, and even on to Goulburn, there is little local traffic. There is nothing that could bear the strain of a local tax to pay the interest on the line. The traffic that will come on to the line will be principally through traffic that will concentrate at the inland terminus, and that will come in from all directions beyond it. So with the Western line; there is little or no traffic to be picked up en route. There is no local district to be benefited which it would be fair or even possible to tax. In fact, the few way-side properties that exist in the shape of inns and accommodation paddocks will be injured rather than benefited by the railway. The line exists for the benefit of the country not along the line, but beyond the line. This is a perfectly true, though not so great an extent of the Northern line.

But though the system of district guarantees is not available for the trunk lines, it might be applied in the case of all requisitions for Government assistance towards the construction of branch lines. These lines will be obviously for the special accommodation of districts which may be precisely defined. It is perhaps to be regretted that such a local guarantee was not stipulated for in the case of the Windsor branch. If, as the residents assert, and as indeed seems possible, that a locomotive branch would pay five per cent. on its cost, they would not have been unwilling to prove their faith by offering a guarantee. If they really distrusted their own professional calculations they would have been more contented with the modest accommodation of a horse-power line.

In adopting a new system, or rather in trying a new experiment, Mr. ARNOLD was right in seeking the services of an engineer. The only drawback to the agreement made with Mr. WEAVER is, that there is some inducement to that gentleman to starve the work in order to make a great show of cheapness, and get the ten per cent. commission on the amount saved; and this sort of saving will not be at all to the public advantage. It is possible, however, that it may be more to Mr. WEAVER's advantage to establish his reputation for making a good line, than to snatch a bonus for making a cheap line that will prove unsatisfactory. If he can realise his own ambition in respect of this line, and that of the Minister who employs him, his kindred undertakings will open out before him as a reward, in spite of the pursuing shadow of that awful Nemesis, Mr. DALGLISH.

Among the great attractions of London at the present time are the musical festivals, in which all the talent of the world is concentrated. Thousands and tens of thousands flock to listen to those glorious productions of musical art, which even in their faintest representations are calculated to move the depths of the soul. "The Creation," "the Messiah," and "Elijah" comprehend music which can never be surpassed, and which can never tire. While there are scattered over the world, parts which may be represented by a small company, they admit of the union of countless voices. They rise with more majestic grandeur in the united vocal and instrumental notes, which fill the largest edifices and escape on the air, like trains from another world.

The representation of sacred subjects by music is an art of comparatively recent date, and is attributed to PHILIPPE DE NEAR who, in 1564, formed the Congregation of the Oratory. His idea was to render music a pious and pleasant amusement, taking some simple action of the sacred books, and expressing it in recitatives and melodies. From this beginning the oratorio has risen to its present proportions, and become associated with those marvellous works which have rendered the names of HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART, and BEETHOVEN household words.

England has only of late years known the full power of music, for like all other arts and pursuits, music has derived new strength from the means of rapid locomotion. The railroad and steamboat bring out from all parts of Europe whatever talent they conceal, and in a few hours the most distinguished masters of every country can be assembled wherever the exigencies of their profession may require them. The mighty Congress of the amateurs and masters of song is one of the results of mechanical and commercial enterprise, and points out in how numerous forms these inventions, mechanical and engineering, are associated with the pleasures of society and the general cultivation of the tastes of the people.

The recent gathering at Rome for the canonisation of the Japanese saints, was, it is said, attended by more than four hundred bishops, and priests without number. The cathedral

was crammed in every part by men whose profession compels, in some measure, the cultivation of music. Thus an opportunity was afforded for one of those manifestations of the volume of vocal power in another form which are exhibited in London. The noble Christian hymn, called the *Te Deum*, and which is sung by almost every Christian church, followed the act of canonisation. We, of course, have nothing to say with respect to the religious purpose of the gathering, but its local power may be inferred from the language of the correspondent of the *Times*, who says:

So touching are the tones, and so softly yet so mightily they swelled and swelled as they were borne from nave to aisle and transept, that the effect was overwhelming, and I found myself clinging hard to my seat and almost suffocated with emotion. I left reason at the door, for how could reason assert her dominion in such scenes as these? Archbishop Whately would have been as much affected as I have been, and like myself, have admitted himself to that tide of feeling which bore me on irresistibly. The Pope himself, with his fine, full voice, intones the *Te Deum*, in which the vast multitude joins. It was one of the finest things of this wonderful ecclesiastical demonstration. It seemed to gurgle over with gratitude and joy did this grand old Ambrosian hymn, so full were the feelings which inspired it; and then the members by whom it was chanted, men who had come thousands of miles over sea and land to kneel at the tomb of St. Peter and to assist at this grand ceremony, gave it an impressiveness which it perhaps had never before, and never will have again. Singing at intervals by the choir, the people, the notes did not float, but rose in an irresistible body as if to force an entrance into the very presence of the living Being; it was the sublimity of prayer and devotion, it was the earnestness of Protestants, I am, it seemed to me that in the loudest every human being, by whatever name he may call himself, there are chords which vibrate to the same touch, and that opinion divides feeling and sentiment unite the various shades of God's worshipers into one. We presume that it is not necessary in the present day to dwell upon the value of musical taste in the refinement of the pleasures and the promotion of the union of the people. In almost every British city there are now hundreds of persons who have some knowledge of music, and who are capable of assisting in the performance of those pieces which were confined in former times to the grand professional performers and to the most opulent classes. In the city, a few years ago, in spite of the continued rains, nearly two thousand pounds were paid for admission to the musical festival, at the opening of the University Hall. Had the times been propitious, the utmost expense would have been met by large numbers who saw the festival close with regret.

We understand that a movement is likely to be made to repeat with even greater strength the performances of the festival. It is to be assumed that the cultivation of music by the various choral societies in the city during the few past years has added to their power of combination, as well as to the variety and strength of such talent. As it is desirable for the sake of the general learning of the country that there should be some institution in which its greatest achievements may be possible and receive their recognition, so it seems advisable that the various subordinate musical societies should have their great gatherings and stimulate as well as correct each other by some united effort. And upon what can this effort be better expended, than in the repetition of those immortal strains which command the admiration of the people of every civilized country. These recognitions, in which so many various shades of social life are blended, have their utility, independent of the gratification they afford. They draw men from the isolation and egotism of caste and individuality, while they give to every man his place and power in the contribution to the general enjoyment. It was an agreeable thing to see men who fill high stations amongst us joining in choral service with people in their lower positions and with fewer attainments than themselves. The idea of impropriety or of inconsistency vanished in the multitudinous unity. When we found men whom we knew daily in various positions, standing in the same groups and aiding each other to raise that harmony which was the delight of multitudes, it was felt that we had acquired another point of sympathy. It was felt that we had found another place in which the distinctions of rank, and even of learning were lost in the common possession of those gifts which nature bestows impartially upon all ranks, and the cultivation of which, in the present age, is within the reach of all. We are aware that these festivals cannot be enjoyed without considerable expense; but surely we have reached a period when numbers may compensate for cheapness, and when thousands might be assembled where hundreds are at present gathered, if only there were a covered space sufficient to contain them. The cities of Rome had their amphitheatres, where people congregated by scores of thousands to see the sanguinary struggles of the arena. Modern cities possess their crystal palaces, or such as pass by that name, where great gatherings can be assembled to enjoy a purer entertainment. In this colony we have at present only buildings of small dimensions. It is by no means impossible that while these smaller buildings are not filled, a great musical entertainment, opening its doors to the families of the money would in the aggregate contributions yield to musical talent a higher reward.

THE CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
No. III.
In the previous article was shown the population of the whole colony. The distribution of the people into counties and pastoral districts, with their numerical progress in the respective localities during the last twenty years, will be seen in the tables following.

TABLE 6.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.—POPULATION IN THE COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS, 1841-1861.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
1841. 1851. 1861.
The Counties..... 104,621 154,750 281,465
Pastoral Districts..... 9,989 23,750 57,485

Counties.
1. Argyle..... 3,367 5,466 9,713
2. Bathurst..... 2,405 4,045 12,001
3. Bligh..... 1,681 3,810 10,994
4. Brisbane..... 1,681 3,810 10,994
5. Camden..... 2,892 3,641 5,032
6. Cook..... 6,108 8,114 12,678
7. Cumberland..... 6,238 7,928 11,707
8. Durham..... 749 828 1,185
9. Gloucester..... 1,424 3,149 4,894
10. Hunter..... 909 1,063 1,842
11. King..... 598 2,505 3,962
12. Macquarie..... 2,409 1,637 3,962

In the article published on the 11th inst., the population of the Moreton Bay district in 1861 was stated at 17,000, instead of 16,900, which was the correct figure. The Registrar-General explains the discrepancy by saying that he had taken the *settling* district, and not the *police* district, which he believed to be the more correct for the purpose. But in his Report of the population of the pastoral districts, therein enumerated as those detached to the new colony, on referring to the official abstracts for 1861, we found that the population of these districts is therein given as 17,000.

Exclusive of seamen on board ship, whether in port or at sea. Exclusive also of Port Phillip and Moreton Bay.

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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

MONDAY.
Mr. Benson's store at South Gundagai, was burnt down at one o'clock on Sunday morning. Everything is destroyed except the books, spirits, and cash box. The stock is insured in the Liverpool and London Office for £3000. The premises were not insured.

LACHLAN.
A meeting took place on Thursday, to urge the Government to proclaim a Local Council here. Mr. W. Farrand, J.P., occupied the chair. The meeting was unanimous and orderly.

BRISBANE.
North Caledonian lead is yielding better than ever. 110 ounces were taken out of two buckets of dirt. The wash dirt is three feet deep, and gold is perceptible throughout.

BRISBANE.
Cameron's party, the Union prospectors, are obtaining two and three ounce nuggets. Kirkpatrick's washing, on Sunday, claims 21 and 24, is finished, the result being 457 ounces. Claims 52, 53, and 54 are getting four ounces to the wash. There are supposed to be eighteen loads to wash.

BRISBANE.
Prospects on the south side the river are first-rate. Weather fine and mild.

BRISBANE.
Half a bucket full of dirt from claim 14 and 15. North Caledonian has given 62 ounces 8 dwts. of gold. Boring machines are in great request.

BRISBANE.
The Excort takes 17,000 ounces to-day. The men are fearful of attack. Sir F. Pottinger and several troops being out of the way in quest of Gardner. Captain Brown says he will not countenance a local court if it means league with newspaper scribbles. Flour and fodder abundant. Weather fine. The graziers say more rain is wanted to ensure summer grass.

BRISBANE.
H. M. S. Pioneer arrived yesterday, and will proceed to Cape York with the Governor on board. The immigrants per Chatterworth are not yet landed. Cases of measles are still breaking out. The ship has been towed to the Quarantine station at Dunwich.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
The R. M. S. Madras arrived at yesterday evening. The body of Mr. Hemphill, formerly connected with the coasting trade, found in the Yarra on Saturday, had evidently been some time in the water, although the deceased had not been missed. An inquest was held to-day, but there was no evidence except the discovery of the body. The verdict returned was found drowned.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
The body of a Royal Artilleryman was also found in the river, dressed in full regimentals. He had been missing for a month, and was believed to have drowned.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
In consequence of the purchase of the business of the Melbourne Insurance Company, the Alliance Company held a meeting to-day, and decided to issue a number of additional shares.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
O'Grady, late warden of Yarra Bend Asylum, brought an action against Dr. Bowie for wrongful dismissal, and received a verdict for the amount of wages to date.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
The Rev. Mr. Crouch who arrived here as chaplain of the ship Bonanza, was brought before the police court on a charge of forgery, and remanded for further evidence.

VICTORIA.
MELBOURNE.
Monday, 8 p.m.
Business quiet. Flour and grain steady. The Rev. Mr. Crouch who arrived here as chaplain of the ship Bonanza, was brought before the police court on a charge of forgery, and remanded for further evidence.

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UNRESERVED SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TUESDAY NEXT, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

THE CLIFTON STATION.
Sited in the Fort Clifton District, about 50 miles from
ROCKHAMPTON, comprising, about 3000 acres of the best
blocks of country known as
CLIFTON, REDCLIFF and WOODSFORD.
Together with substantial improvements, including
extensive Homesteads, and a large quantity of
requisites for carrying on a large property. With
the above station will be sold
8000 SHEEP, HORSES OR LESS.
TERMS:—One-third cash, the residue 12 and 24 months,
with bank discount added, secured on the property.
For full particulars apply to the highest bidder.
The clip (the well-known brand RED BELL) will be
sold with the sheep.
For full particulars apply at the Rooms, First-st.,
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.
MANEROO DISTRICT.

That well-grazed Station or Run, known as
WAMBROOK.
Situating in the MANEROO District, about eleven miles
from COOMA, together with comfortable Homestead
new Woodshed, and numerous and extensive Improving
stock, viz
6300 SHEEP, more or less
1060 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less
70 HORSES

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. O. Lampe to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, 11 o'clock.

The above valuable parcel of property—WAMBROOK Station—comprises an extensive tract, about 16 miles long, by 4 miles broad, consisting principally of plains and thinly-timbered well-grazed country, abounding in herbs, and watered by three running creeks, lakes, and other never failing sources. Wambrook is situated about 11 miles from Cooma.

It is surrounded by the well-known properties of Caspian Bay, including the property of Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cassel's Island Lake, and Mr. Graham's Dry Plains. The improvements are very substantial and extensive; they comprise:—**COMFORTABLE HOUSE** of 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets, 2 porches, 2 and six rooms, kitchen, dining room, 2 bedrooms, and two bedrooms, store, washhouse, four-stall stable, men's hut, stockyard, milking yard, three asphalted, three concrete, and two paddocks of ten to twenty acres, now under crop, hay paddock, garden, &c.

On the Alexandra Road, one mile from the Homestead, is the splendid weathered Building, shingled, containing verandah, eight rooms, kitchen, and six-stall stable, suitable for an inn, and now let at a rental of £40 per annum.

With Wambrook will be sold.

EWES.—500, more or less, weaners	
470, ditto ditto, 1½ year old	
1070, ditto ditto, maidens	
1990, ditto ditto, 4 years to aged.	
— Total ewes, more or less ..	4129
WETHERS.—500, more or less, weaners	
470, ditto ditto, 1½ year old	
1230, ditto ditto, 4½ for market.	
— Total wethers, more or less ..	2190
Total rams, more or less ..	83
Total sheep, more or less ..	6900

1606 head of cattle, more or less, a good mixed herd. Should be a profitable investment, and, if well managed, will pay for itself in a few years. The station of Wrentham is so well known, as a well-situated and profitable one, that comments on it are unnecessary, and RICHARDSON and WRENCH had thought it unnecessary to mention that its stock are in first-class condition, and that it is now for positive sale as unencumbered, to command the attention of capitalists, and others interested in pastoral properties.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the Mortgagee,
VILLAGE OF ASEFIELD.
Cottage and Allotment of Land on Liverpool Road, opposite Rawlin's orchard, and known as Rensell's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-

All received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having 41 feet frontage to the Liverpool Road, with a depth of 102 feet, extending to the railway, on which is a weatherboard cottage containing 3 rooms, &c.
This little property is only a few minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above date.

Terms at sale.

FREEMPTORY SALE OF MORTGAGES
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE.
Two stone-built Houses, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street,
and stone-built House at the rear.

Tide, unquestionable. For particulars of which apply
to G. F. Bamsey, Esq., solicitor, 114, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions from the mortgagee to sell
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
26th August, at 11 o'clock.

All the following, being lot 11 of block 8 of the
Decline Nursing estate, having a frontage of 50
feet to Shepherd-street, 50 feet to a side lane, and 50
feet to a lane at the rear, and the following
stone-built premises:—TWO HOUSES, Nos. 57 and 59,

These homes are substantially built of stone, with verandas in front. The first is a fine residence, for sale from Myrtle street, now being made by the Corporation, and which is the only thoroughfare between the Newer Road, Chippendale, and Rodiera. As a paying investment they can be recommended, for their position commands the three constant tenants.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

Beautifully situated Villa Residence, with two small acres of grounds, orchard, &c., adjoining McQueen's property.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. R. Hawkins to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,** All that piece of land, containing **24 acres, being lots 4, 14, 15, and 16 of section 25, fronting Felson and Ernest streets, TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE,** on which is a remarkably well built and commodious **VILLA RESIDENCE,** with verandah, six rooms and bath, having front and back verandah, six rooms and bath, and a large garden.

The grounds are enclosed with a close palisade fence, and are cleared and partly trenched. There are formal lawns, and a few lawns of 100 fruit trees, mostly bearing, paddock, &c.

cannot be built out. As the sale will be private, call on the admirers of this beautiful suburb, or of those seeking a well situated residence, with grounds, or of those desiring a chance for traveling.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

MOUNT-STREET, ST. LEONARDS.

NEAT COASTAL RESIDENCE, with stable, &c., now occupied by Mr. Stephenson, and adjoining the properties occupied by Messrs. Kirby and Hawkins.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at 11 o'clock, the following property:

That all allotment of land having a frontage of about 10 feet to Mount Street, St. Leonards, with a depth of about 100 feet, and containing a well-arranged cottage containing 4 rooms, bath, stove, out-office, and a well of water, etc., at the rear.

☞ This is a remarkably comfortable well-located cottage residence, in one of the best streets in St. Leonards.

Terms at sale.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL FARM.
Containing 100 Acres, situated about 3 miles from Parramatta on the Richmond Road.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

W. & A. TRENCHARD have the

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 26th August, 11 o'clock**.

A farm of 100 acres, on the Richmond Road, known as **Wilkinson's grant**, nearly opposite **Mr. Henry Jackson's** property. The land is partially enclosed, and about 10 acres are cleared; the remainder is well timbered. There is a cottage of two rooms on the land.

FOR THIS valuable farm, only about 2 miles from the NEW RAILWAY STATION, will be sold without any reserve on the above date.

Plan at the Rooms.

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NEW CALEDONIA.

From the *Moniteur de La Nouvelle Calédonie* we translate the following:

ABOLITION OF PASSPORTS BY US, GOVERNOR OF NEW CALEDONIA.—The Governor of New Caledonia has decided to abolish the passport system, and considering that one of the principal motives for immigration to a new colony is the facility afforded to immigrants of enjoying all those liberties which are not incompatible with the maintenance of public order and considering, on the other hand, that it is the duty of the administration to ascertain and set forth by positive documents the varying state of the population of the colony, so as to establish its statistics with every desirable exactitude, under the law dated the 11th of May, 1856, and the first chapter of that dated the 1st of September, 1858, it has been formally decided—

(Art. 1.) That in future the formalities of passports, permits for residence and for departure, to which persons arriving in, or departing from the colony have been subject, are abolished. Passengers shall only be bound to present themselves at arrival and departure at the offices of the East Civil and of the police. Those individuals alone shall be held to be subject to this double formality, who, after a residence of six months in the colony, shall wish to select a domicile therein, in which case on the declaration they shall make, shall be delivered to them a card of residence.

(Art. 2.) The captain or consignee of every merchant vessel bringing passengers, or, taking them from the colony, shall, in the twenty-four hours after arrival, and during the forty-eight hours before his departure, give a passenger list into the hands of the lieutenant of the port. This list shall include the christian names and surnames of all passengers, the nationality of every person, and it shall be posted up at the entrance of the Port Office.

(Art. 3.) The captain, masters and owners of all coasters are bound to comply with the provisions of the second article, without incurring any penalty to the delay required by the terms of that article.

(Art. 4.) When the lieutenant of the port shall deem it advisable, he may visit, at the time of their departure, such coasters as may be laden with passengers on board, and satisfy himself that in their number and identity they correspond to the list sent in by the captain or the consignee.

(Art. 5.) No vessel shall be allowed to leave the colony without a special permit from the Director of the Interior.

(Art. 6.) All regulations anterior or contrary to the present one hereby abolished.

(Art. 7.) The officer discharging the functions of lieutenant of the interior is charged with the execution of this decree, and to see that it is published and registered wherever it is required.

Port of France, 14th July, 1862.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We are in receipt of excellent news from the military post of Nouvéeville, and propose to write a few lines about this offshoot of the colony of New Caledonia. The traveller who arrives at the Port of France, and who at the end of his long and dangerous voyage, finds himself at a moment on the summit of Mount Empereur, is unable to turn away from the splendid panorama which unfolds itself before his eyes. The spectacle is astonishingly grand. On one side pretty little coves, having walls whitened with coral, are fringed with roofs of straw; groves of coconut trees everywhere on the uplands, immense-leaved bananas, plantations of yams and ferns, and settlements of natives, all mingle in a scene of nature as herbage as plentiful as that of the savanna of America—the capricious windings of a beautiful river which, tumbling over its pebbly bed, sends towards you a sweet and pleasant murmur. On the other side, the blue waters of the bay, and, near the horizon, the mountains the vast frame (as it were) of a true picture; whilst on the left is the ever-verdant, thickly wooded, and fertile plain of the Kanakas, and on the right the rugged and precipitous cliffs, where the Dead Man's Peak (Mont Empereur) rises up like a giant, and the islands of the neighbouring localities deposit those who have entered upon their last sleep.

Then let the traveller come down the hill and address a friendly greeting to the military labourers who he will meet, engaged with mattock and shovel in hard and fatiguing but useful tasks;—and, leaving them to their work, he may take a stroll towards a valley into which he will find a steep path made through a vast plantation of pineapples which spreads in ridges, like the steps of an amphitheatre, up the entire slope of the hill. Let him go still further on, and he will see numerous villages, where the inhabitants will be friendly to him, for they already like the "Out-ou-men" (*les mouchoumen*) if they do not yet like civilisation.

Founded in 1859, the supplies of Governor Saisset, the village called by the glorious name of our Sovereign, has an increasing upward tendency. Under the direction of Captain Harivel, the Nineteenth Company of Marine Infantry executed, last year, some important and progressive works, and the soldiers of the Thirty-third Company are at present continuing with all energy the work so well commenced. Captain Adjutant Major Tardieu has already had a large portion of the land cleared, and the military gardens, in which are to be found our European fruits and vegetables thriving under the shadow of the coconut trees, and in the midst of the productions of the soil.

The plain of Kanaka is not very large, but it is, nevertheless, of a rare fertility. Two extract colonists have long been thoroughly alive to the future before agriculture in this part of New Caledonia. For many years past carried out important operations, which will be highly remunerative.

We have observed at Kanaka cotton plants, coffee trees, tobacco plants, and other valuable proofs of the richness of the soil.

Here are good results already secured; and by the side of these proprietors, bold and enterprising men, live natives, whose habits are not yet those of the civilised man, but who, by their industry, by their industry and cordial language, the failing courage of some of our readers.

A new idea has been suggested to us by certain reports, as yet vague, now in circulation in our capital. It is the question as to whether it would be expedient to send here young females brought up in our orphan asylums in France. If, under all reservations, this, which is only talked about as a project—should be carried into execution, it would be a great boon to the great development in the way of extending the colony.

To say the truth, amongst all the exigencies which are particularly felt by the colony, there is one more difficult to endure than all the rest—the want of industry and devoted housewives. The absence of all the joys of a home is the most terrible quicksand in the course of our labours, who are unable to resign themselves to a life of solitary existence.

To make New Caledonia a country, it is indispensable that family institutions should here be implanted, and the best expedient for the consolidation of the colonial future is thus to furnish to the inhabitants the means of contracting marriages. These reflections require no long comment, and without going back to the foundation of Rome, to the Rape of the Sabine, we can find, in support of our opinion now put forth, the history of all the societies organised at a distance from Europe.

It is more than two centuries since, when a French colony took possession of the Petite Carabie, their Governor prayed the King of France to send thither some virtuous young girls, trained up in order and industry, and brought up in the convents of Moustapha, Saphran, and El Biar. The French Government in Algeria gives a small dowry and an outfit to each one of the young girls from the asylums in Algeria who enter the ranks of the colony. This is done although Algeria is at the gates of Europe, from which it is only separated by the Mediterranean Sea, which the Emperor has so eloquently named a great French lake.

And without going to seek for examples in the old world, we need not wait, in Sydney, an institution of young girls sent out from England under the protection of Queen Victoria? They become faithful wives and good mothers of families. It must be confessed that if the English have an insatiable desire to extend to the colonies their language and their religion, they are singularly apt at organising their establishments, and that the French have not the same resources, a destination not less useful than ingenious. We do not assume to be more than the exponent of public opinion. Still, many will doubtless be of the same opinion of the writer.

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PARRAMATTA.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POLICE COURT.
MONDAY, 18th August.—Present: Mr. G. Langley. One drunkard was brought up and discharged.
TUESDAY, 19th August.—Present: Mr. G. Langley. One drunkard was brought up and discharged.
WEDNESDAY, 20th.—Present: Messrs. Langley, F. Oakes, and Neale. John Smith, given into custody by the railway authorities for being drunk, and not paying his fare, was fined 10s., or forty-eight hours, and was committed to the gaol.

THURSDAY, 21st.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. Washington Barker, a swag of a man named Patrick Ward, was discharged. The cases of Shepherd v. Larkins and Larkins v. Shepherd, postponed to this day, were settled by their respective attorneys. Andrew Drophy, confined for drunkenness and riotous conduct, was sent to gaol for seven days. John Taylor, an old man who appeared to have been better days, and who was found lying at the door of an unoccupied house in Church-street and unable to give instructions, was sent to gaol for seven days. A request for admission into the Benevolent Asylum—William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

FRIDAY, 22nd.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SATURDAY, 23rd.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SUNDAY, 24th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

MONDAY, 25th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

TUESDAY, 26th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

WEDNESDAY, 27th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

THURSDAY, 28th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

FRIDAY, 29th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SATURDAY, 30th.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SUNDAY, 31st.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

MONDAY, 1st September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

TUESDAY, 2nd September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

THURSDAY, 4th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

FRIDAY, 5th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SATURDAY, 6th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SUNDAY, 7th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

MONDAY, 8th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

TUESDAY, 9th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

WEDNESDAY, 10th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

THURSDAY, 11th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

FRIDAY, 12th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SATURDAY, 13th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SUNDAY, 14th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

MONDAY, 15th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

TUESDAY, 16th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

THURSDAY, 18th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

FRIDAY, 19th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SATURDAY, 20th September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

SUNDAY, 21st September.—Present: The Mayor, and Messrs. Connelly, F. Oakes, Kenyon, and Neale. One drunkard was discharged. William Best summoned John Pike for illegally cutting down a fence.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—The *Southern Herald* of Saturday states, that spring snow now fairly to be seen. The frosts have lost their extreme sharpness, and the air has a warmth in it very different from the extreme cold of a week ago. The trees are already beginning to bud, and the grass to shoot.

MOLONG. August 13th.—The correspondent of the *Western Mail* states that the farming operations for wheat, &c., are in progress. The weather is very favourable, and the crops are doing well. The price of wheat is 1s. 6d. per bushel, and of barley 1s. 2d. per bushel.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.

Monday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£117 14 11
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters	10 10
Wine	410 0
Rum	217 10
Tea and coffee	20 0
Clothes	20 0
Coffee and chocolate	10 0
Sugar, unrefined	125 0
Opium	10 0
Plutonium	10 0
Dues	10 0

Total £1185 14 11

There has been very little business doing to-day, and the sales by auction have been unimportant.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.
The coal trade of Sydney Bay is well known to be inferior to the average coal of the colony. Whether the pits are sunk to a lower level the quality will be better, or whether the probability is that it will be inferior, I cannot say. It is undeniable that some cargoes of coal have recently been exported from Newcastle to Sydney, and it is probable that others will be sent to Sydney. The coal now arriving from Newcastle is of a better quality than the coal now arriving from Newcastle. The coal now arriving from Newcastle is of a better quality than the coal now arriving from Newcastle.

LOOKER ON.
To the Editor of the Herald.
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